

## STRIKERS HAVE GIVEN IN.

THE MEN SAY IT IS IN THE INTEREST OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

A Mandamus is Threatened Against the Companies, But President Lewis Thinks That None is Needed. Car on the Gates Avenue Line Derailed by a Mob and the Conductor was Knocked Down and Killed—Police Obligated to Use Their Revolvers and One Man was Wounded—The Police Also Cleared Odd Fellows' Hall, the Strikers Headquarters.

Brooklyn, Jan. 28.—The trolley strikers practically surrendered to the companies this afternoon. A formal statement to the public was issued by the executive committee and the men tendered their services to the presidents for \$2 per day for motormen and conductors and \$1.50 per day for trippers. These terms have never been in dispute. The men say that the move is made in the interest of public safety and quiet and that the non-acceptance of this offer will be followed by an application for a peremptory mandamus against all the lines.

The presidents will probably adhere to their former position of refusing to treat with their men in a body.

When told that if he did not reply favorably to their offer the strikers threatened to apply for a mandamus against the company, President Lewis replied: "Let them go ahead and get that mandamus, if they are in such a hurry. We are operating more cars to-day than any time since the strike began and perhaps they will not find it so easy to secure a mandamus as they think."

President Lewis also said that yesterday he operated 60 per cent. of the usual number of cars on his lines and the receipts were 50 per cent. of the normal. He said that this showed that no mandamus was needed as the company had more cars running than there had been any demand for. Later he said that this afternoon all the lines of his company were in operation.

At 12 o'clock the people received word that five non-union men had been captured by strikers and were held prisoners in Odd Fellows' hall on Palmetto street. The men were said to have been injured in a scrimmage and were having their wounds dressed. A squad of police was sent to the rescue of the five men.

A car of the South Fourth street and Bushwick avenue line was shot at twice this morning while passing along Bushwick avenue near Siegel street. One bullet was imbedded in a post of the car, and the other went through a window. A detail of police was afterwards sent to the spot to guard the cars.

At 12:30 o'clock a gang of strikers held up a car of the Nostrand avenue line at the boulevard. A detail of police was sent to the scene, and three of the strikers were arrested.

Forty deputy sheriffs, who have been working under Sheriff Daht at Masspeeth preserving order at the car stables struck at 11 o'clock to-day. They said that they did not intend to work twenty-four hours for \$3.50 per day. There are now only twenty deputy sheriffs on guard, and Sheriff Daht says he will fill the places. No cars were run from Masspeeth to-day.

President Norton of the Atlantic avenue system contemptuously spurned the offer of his old men to return and threw their letter in the paper basket. He said later that the places of every striker had been filled.

President Lewis sent a reply in which he informed his old men that he would take them back as individuals upon his own terms as long as he had vacancies to fill.

President Wickes replied also offering his men, as individuals, what places remain.

At 8 o'clock to-night a car of the Gates avenue line left Ridgewood depot and got as far as Hamburg avenue, where it was assailed by a mob. Two men who had been riding on the platform threw the non-union conductor down and kicked and struck him. The police used their clubs, but the crowd was too much for them. They finally drew their revolvers. Sixteen shots were fired. The non-union motorman of the car was hit in the leg by a bullet, aimed at his assailants. He was taken to a hospital.

The police arrested Charles Darrow, a striking motorman. He had a bad scalp wound, said to have been caused by the butt of a policeman's revolver. Half a dozen others in the crowd had wounds on their heads. The crowd ran into Odd Fellows' hall, the strikers' headquarters. The police followed and cleared the hall, clubbing right and left.

To-night, for the first time since the strike opened, cars were run after 10 o'clock. The principal lines of the three systems affected by the strike ran a few cars until midnight.

Of the 7,000 men who went out on strike January 14 there are places left for less than one-third. It is not at all certain to-night that the strikers' The strikers declare that the strike is not over, and that they tendered their services in order to remove all questions as to the ability of the roads to obtain men and thus furnish a new basis upon which to apply for peremptory mandamus against the companies. The men say they have funds and will fight the companies by process of court and by boycott until the companies give in.

The strikers under advice of counsel have decided to move before the attorney general for the forfeiture of the charter of the Brooklyn Heights railroad. This is the company against whose officers Justice Gaynor issued the writ of mandamus. The company is to be attacked from a new standpoint. It was originally incorporated to operate the short stretch of cable road from city hall to Wall street ferry. The capital of the road was \$250,000. Subsequently the stockholders and officers took in the vast network of surface railroads consolidated under the name of the Brooklyn City railroad. Then the

## same individuals organized the West

Virginia corporation known as the Long Island Traction company. The Brooklyn City railroad is capitalized at \$10,000,000 and the traction company at \$30,000,000. The three corporations, with an aggregate capital of about \$50,000,000, are offered by the same men and maintain intricate relations. The Brooklyn City railroad leased the lines of the Brooklyn City railroad, guaranteeing to pay annually 10 per cent. on its capital stock. The strikers claim that in order to earn this 10 per cent. on the \$10,000,000 and pay dividend on the \$30,000,000 of the Heights company and on the \$20,000,000 of the Heights company the fight with the employees was forced and the strike resulted. The counsel for the companies, Thomas J. Moore, when questioned said that no one but a certain man would begin such proceedings, and it is absurd to suppose that attorney general would notice any such action.

## THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

An Interesting Paper to the Historical Society by Mr. George L. Fox.

The assembly of ladies and gentlemen at the New Haven County Historical society's meeting last evening was entertained by the reading of a paper on "The London County Council" by Mr. George L. Fox, rector of Hopkins grammar school.

The paper was very interesting, also instructive. It showed the purpose of "The London County Council" to be municipal reform. The council is in some respects, as to its creation, etc., similar to the city council in this country, and has only been in existence a few years.

Mr. Fox enumerated some of the many instances in which the body has benefited the public and has inaugurated needed reforms. Up to a short time ago there was in a certain portion of London a district in which after a certain hour at night certain gates could be closed by the property owners in that section, that they might preserve their neighborhoods from the confusion and bustle of the crowds. This necessitated any one who wished to get to one of the northern stations going a long distance around, and sometimes caused people to miss trains, thus causing great inconvenience to the public at large. The council took hold of the matter, and through their efforts had these thoroughfares left open and showed the wealthy property owners that they could not have a quiet rural district in the midst of London at the inconvenience of the public.

There has also been much trouble in London with coal dealers and illuminating companies. By the efforts of the council it was brought about that very stringent laws are in force regarding weights of coal, and when the companies tried to sell an inferior article as the best they were heavily fined. Gas commissioners were also appointed who tested the gas daily, and reported any failure to come up to the standard.

In March, 1894, 1,000,000 certificates of weights were submitted, of which nearly 114 were not accepted on the ground of being fraudulent. In 1894 there were 113 cases of deficiency in quality of illuminating gas, and the companies were promptly heavily fined. In all of these instances the county council has been the power which has caused justice to be done, and protected the rights of the people. Mr. John Burns, the labor leader, who was recently in New York, Mr. Fox said, was a member of this council in behalf of the trades unions, and through his efforts in that body many helpful measures for laboring men have been passed. It has been said that Mr. Burns in his efforts in the council has done more for the laboring men than any other man in England. Other points were touched on in the paper showing the value of the council as a factor of reform. At the conclusion of the paper questions were asked by ex-Alderman Maxey Hiller and ex-Mayor Sargent.

The Historical society has received lately some book from Rev. E. E. Hall, of China, and a French book from Judge Baldwin, and books from the estate of Miss Gerry.

## SEVERE DAMAGE BY THE STORM.

Much Wreckage on the Shore.

Niantic, Jan. 28.—A quantity of wreckage has been washed ashore here on the beach, including bath houses and timber from the pavilion, which indicates that the damage in this vicinity by the storm on Saturday was quite severe. At Crescent Beach several bath houses were carried away from their foundations and washed out into the sea. The high tides flooded the cellars of many of the cottages near the shore. The plaza of the Bay View hotel at this place was also carried away by the high tides. The storm here was as severe as the gale which prevailed along the shore two years ago.

## CAPTAIN MAHAN WANTED.

He is Suggested as a Professor in an English College.

London, Jan. 28.—The Daily Graphic will print to-morrow a leader on the suggestion made by a correspondent of the St. James Gazette that Captain Mahan, U. S. N., be called to Cambridge to take the professorship of modern history, which was left vacant by the death of Sir John Seeley two weeks ago. The writer says:

Captain Mahan's contribution to history is not easily measured by academic standards, for it rises into the higher plane of statesmanship. The weakest point of the suggestion is that Captain Mahan possibly will prefer active life in the navy, but there is no reason why the offer should not be made. A refusal would be our loss, but we should have had the pleasure of expressing appropriately our gratitude for the national service he has done us.

## LATENT FORCES OBSERVED.

FULL TEXT OF THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL LETTER IS GIVEN.

When America Was a Babe the Church Took It to Its Bosom and Nurtured America's Liberty Achieved by the Aid of Catholics—Progress of the Church in the United States.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The full text of the encyclical of Pope Leo to the church in America has been given out here. The encyclical begins as follows:

To our venerable brethren, the archbishops and bishops of the United States of North America, Leo XIII, pope. Venerable brethren, health and apostolic benediction. We traverse in spirit and thought the wide expanse of ocean, and although we have at other times addressed you in writing—chiefly when we directed encyclical letters to the bishops of the Catholic world—yet have we now resolved to speak to you separately, trusting that we shall be, God willing, of some assistance to the Catholic cause amongst you. To that we apply ourself with the utmost zeal and care because we highly esteem and love exceedingly the young and vigorous American nation, in which we plainly discern latent forces for the advancement alike of civilization and of Christianity.

Not long ago when your noble nation, as was fitting, celebrated with grateful recollection and every manifestation of joy the completion of the fourth century since the discovery of America, we, too, commemorated together with you the most auspicious event sharing in your rejoicings with equal good will. Nor were we on that occasion content with offering prayers at a distance for your welfare and greatness. Your wish to be in some manner present with you in your festivities. Hence we cheerfully sent one who should represent our person.

Not without your consent we took part in your celebration. For when America was, as yet, but a new-born babe, uttering in its cradle its first feeble cries the church took it to her bosom in motherly embrace.

The pope then says that Columbus sought, as the primary fruit of his voyages and labors, to open a pathway for the Christian faith into new lands through the discovery of the Americas. He says that the apostolic see of an American legation by this action we have wished, first of all, to certify that in our judgment and affection America occupies the same place and rights, as other states, and they are ever so mighty and important. In addition to this we had in mind to draw more closely the bonds of duty and friendship which connect you and so many thousands of Catholics with the apostolic see. In fact the mass of the Catholics understand how salutary the apostolic see is to the American people. He says that it accorded with the usage and policy of the apostolic see to certify that in our judgment and affection America occupies the same place and rights, as other states, and they are ever so mighty and important. In addition to this we had in mind to draw more closely the bonds of duty and friendship which connect you and so many thousands of Catholics with the apostolic see.

Continuing the pope says: "Nor, perchance, did the fact which we now recall take place without some design of Divine Providence. Precisely at the epoch when the American colonies, having with Catholic aid, achieved liberty and independence, coalesced into a constitutional republic, the ecclesiastical hierarchy was happily established amongst you and at the very time when the popular suffrage placed the great Washington at the head of the republic, the first bishop was set by apostolic authority over the American church. The well known friendship and familiar intercourse which subsisted between these two men seems to be an evidence that the United States ought to be conjoined in concord and amity with the Catholic church. And not without cause, for without morality the state cannot endure—a truth which that illustrious citizen of yours whom we have just mentioned with the keenness of insight worthy of his genius and statesmanship perceived and proclaimed. But the best and strongest support of morality is religion. Now, what is the church other than a legitimate society, founded by the will and ordinance of Jesus Christ for the preservation of morality and the defense of religion? For this reason have we repeatedly endeavored to inculcate that the church while directly and immediately aiming at the salvation of souls, and the beautification which is to be obtained in heaven is yet even in the order of temporal things the foundation of blessings so numerous and great that they could not have been greater or more numerous had the original purpose of her institution been the pursuit of happiness during the life which is spent on earth."

"That your republic is progressing and developing by giant strides is evident to all, and this holds good in religious matters also."

The pope speaks of the church in the United States as having from scant and slender beginnings grown with rapidity to be great and exceedingly flourishing. He says that the prosperous condition must be ascribed, first, to the virtue, the ability and the prudence of the bishops and clergy; but in no slight measure also to the faith and generosity of the Catholic laity.

He dwells in detail on many indications of the flourishing condition of the church in the United States, which fills him with joy and hope and says: "The main factor no doubt in bringing things into this happy state were ordinances and decrees of your synods. But moreover thanks are due to the equity of the laws which obtain in America and to the customs of the well ordered republic. For the church amongst you unopposed by the constitution and government of your nation fettered by no hostile legislation, protected against violence by the common laws and the impartiality of tribunals is free to live and act without hindrance. Yet it would be very erroneous to draw the conclusion that in America is to be sought the type of the most desirable status for state and church to be as in America, discovered and divorced."

"The church would bring forth more abundant fruits, if in addition to lib-

erty, she enjoyed the favor of the laws and the patronage of the public authority."

The pope declares that he has left nothing undone, as far as circumstances permitted, to preserve and more solidly establish in the United States the Catholic religion. With this intent, he has turned his attention to two splendid special objects, the advancement of learning and the perfecting of methods in the management of church affairs.

He refers to the establishment of the Catholic university at Washington and says that an education cannot be deemed complete which takes no notice of modern sciences. In the keen competition of talents and the passion for knowledge, Catholics ought to be leaders. It is necessary, therefore, that they should cultivate every refinement of learning and zealously train their minds to the discovery of truth and the investigation, so far as it is possible, of the entire domain of nature. The pope recalls the fact that the history he had expressed the wish that it should be regarded as the fixed law of the university to unite erudition and learning with soundness of faith and to imbue its students, not less with religion than with scientific culture. He touches upon the good work which is being done by the university, he speaks for the liberality of American citizens and comments on American generosity also the American Catholic college at Rome. He refers to the third plenary council at Baltimore and says that the event has proven that its decrees were salutary and timely in the extreme.

He says: "But when the council of Baltimore had concluded its labors the duty still remained of putting a proper and becoming crown upon the work. This, we perceived, could scarcely be done in a more fitting manner than that which we have decided to do, by the apostolic see of an American legation. By this action we have wished, first of all, to certify that in our judgment and affection America occupies the same place and rights, as other states, and they are ever so mighty and important. In addition to this we had in mind to draw more closely the bonds of duty and friendship which connect you and so many thousands of Catholics with the apostolic see. In fact the mass of the Catholics understand how salutary the apostolic see is to the American people. He says that it accorded with the usage and policy of the apostolic see to certify that in our judgment and affection America occupies the same place and rights, as other states, and they are ever so mighty and important. In addition to this we had in mind to draw more closely the bonds of duty and friendship which connect you and so many thousands of Catholics with the apostolic see."

The pope calls for concord of minds among those who write in defense of the church, and says that their work, instead of being profitable and fruitful, becomes disastrous whenever they presume to call before their tribunal the decisions and acts of bishops and cardinals. The pope expressed the wish that those who dissent in matters of Christian faith may be restored to the church's embrace, and he urges that such persons be with mildness and charity drawn over and persuaded to examine Catholic doctrine, and that the laity aid the efforts of the clergy in this direction by leading exemplary lives. He recommends the sending of missionaries to the Indians and concludes with imparting the apostolic benediction.

CITY GUARDS MASQUERADE.

The Eleventh Annual Masquerade Last Night—About Three Thousand People.

The eleventh annual masquerade ball of the New Haven City Guard was held in the armory last evening, and it proved to be the most successful one ever held by the company. The hall was decorated with flags and bunting and presented a very beautiful appearance. The grand march was led by the floor committee, followed by 300 couples.

The crowd this year was much larger than in former years. It was estimated that at 12 o'clock over 3,000 people were in the hall. The prize march was started at 11:30. The judges were: William Weisner, Charles Schenck, and William Schneider.

The following were awarded prizes: First prize, \$25. Best group not less than six, awarded to M. Del Greco and eight others. They were dressed as sailors.

Second prize, \$20. Handsomest lady's costume. Miss T. Drescher, who appeared as "Le Republique."

Third prize, \$10. Best character mask. To James Kelley, dressed as a tramp.

Fourth prize, \$10. Best comical mask. To H. Hoffmeister, dressed to represent a monkey.

Fifth prize, \$10. Handsomest gentleman's costume. To Charles Hahn, dressed as a prince.

Music was furnished by the Second Regiment band and Ogeeson prompted.

## MESSAGE IN A BOTTLE.

It is Believed That the Crew of a Warship Is Lost.

Athens, Jan. 28.—The Greek government and British minister have received information that a bottle was found off Zante and in the bottle a paper with these words:

"Sinking rapidly. Inform German admiralty. Warship Stein."

The Stein is a frigate of 2,810 tons. Recently she has been used as a training ship. She carried 446 men.

## Attempt to Rob a Station.

Ridgefield, Jan. 28.—Burglars made another attempt to break into the station of the Consolidated road here early this morning. A window in the ticket office was broken by the burglar, but before they got into the building some of the neighbors heard the noises and frightened them away. This is the second attempt by burglars to burglarize the station within two weeks. Station Agent Glenn believes that the burglars belong to a local gang.

## GETTING BETTER.

Victims of the South Windsor Accident.

Hartford, Jan. 28.—William Reardon, the South Windsor farmer who was brought to the hospital after being injured in an accident in East Hartford Friday night, is improving at the hospital, and the physicians think that he will recover. Healy and Hickey, the other men who were injured, are doing nicely, and will be discharged from the hospital in a few days.

struction of the multitude, should treat plainly of the topic of the duties of citizens, so that all may understand and feel the necessity, in political life of conscientiousness, self-restraint and integrity. He also urges that priests be consistent in keeping before the minds of the people the enactments of the third council of Baltimore, particularly those which inculcate the virtues of temperance, the frequent use of the sacraments and the observance of the just laws and institutions of the republic.

The pope says that with regard to entering societies extreme care should be taken not to be ensnared by error. He wished to be understood as referring in a special manner to the working classes. They should take heed with whom they associate and should never to be party to the violation of justice. They are exhorted to shun, not only those associations which have been openly condemned by the judgment of the church, but those also which in the opinion of intelligent men, and especially of the bishops are regarded as suspicious and dangerous.

Unless forced by necessity to do otherwise Catholics ought to prefer to associate with Catholics.

The pope declares that asserting and securing the rights of the many is not to be done by a violation of duty. There are very important duties—not to touch what belongs to another; to allow every one to be free in the management of his own affairs; not to hinder any one to dispose of his services when and where he pleases. The scenes of violence and riot witnessed last year in the United States, the pope says, show that America, too, is threatened with the audacity and ferocity of the enemies of public order. Catholics should labor for the tranquility of the commonwealth, obey the laws, abhor violence and seek no more than equity or justice permits. Towards these objects much may be contributed by those who have devoted themselves to writing and in particular by those engaged on the daily press. Every effort should be made to increase the number of intelligent and well disposed writers who take religion for their guide and virtue for their constant companion.

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## BODY HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED.

The Victim of Sunday's Railroad Accident Was Michael Grogan.

Late yesterday afternoon the body of the unknown man who was killed early Sunday morning at the James street bridge was identified by some of his acquaintances. The victim of the accident is Michael Grogan, thirty-six years old, who lived near Neck bridge. He was born in Ireland and had resided in this city only a short time.

Grogan up to a month ago had been working on a farm in Branford. He then came to this city and secured employment cutting ice for the Hemingway ice company in the annex. Sunday night, it is supposed, he became intoxicated, and wandered on to the tracks and finally becoming tired lay across the tracks and was run over while asleep, by a freight train.

Grogan's remains will be taken charge of to-day by the foreman at the ice company and interred at the expense of the employees.

## BENEFIT OF THE Y. W. C. A.

Rev. John Lambert of New York to Give an Interesting Lecture.

Rev. John Lambert of New York city will give a very interesting lecture in the lecture room of the Davenport church to-morrow evening entitled "Through the Holy Land With a Camera." Dr. Kimball of St. Augustin's church, New York, in whose church the lecture has been given, said it was one of the finest entertainments of the kind they ever had had at their church, which is no small praise.

Mr. Lambert recently returned from an extended tour of the Holy Land and a large number of the views with which the lecture is embellished were photographed by himself, he being an expert amateur artist. There will be about fifty views of places dear to all lovers of the Bible. The proceeds of the entertainment will be for the benefit of the piano fund of the Young Women's Christian association.

## BAD WRECK.

On the New England Railroad—Several Injured.

Winsted, Jan. 28.—A bad freight wreck occurred on the Philadelphia, Reading and New England road about two miles west of here at 4 o'clock this afternoon, doing damage amounting to about \$35,000. The train wrecked was the east-bound local consisting of twenty-two cars and a caboose, in charge of Conductor Thomas Burns, and Engineer John McMahon, both of Hartford. The train was rounding a curve when a brake shoe fell from one of the forward cars down upon the track, throwing the car off and bringing over the others with it. Fourteen cars with the engine left the track, and blocked the road. The cars were piled twenty-five feet in the air, and were smashed into splinters. The engine ran ahead across the ties for a distance of 200 feet before it was brought to a stop.

Three brakemen who were riding on top of the cars were thrown off and landed in a ditch beside the track. They were not seriously injured. Two forward end brakemen named Michael Granville and William Demunn of Hartford were buried under the wreck and were taken out afterwards injured. It is thought, internally. They were taken to the Hartford hospital. Granville was rescued from beneath five cars that were piled up in a heap. A wrecking train and crew arrived here from Hartford at 8 o'clock this evening and set to work to clear up the track.

## WALLINGFORD.

The race track on the lake is in fine condition and smooth as a floor. Yesterday there were a dozen or more horses speeding up and down the course. Aldridge's "Dr. L." was on hand late and trotted several fast heats alone, as none of the fast class were out at the time. W. Burr Hall's flyer was out in good form. There is talk of getting up a race for a \$200 purse between "Dr. L." and Hodson's pacer from Meriden, but the arrangements are not all completed. If the weather is favorable this afternoon there will be quite a turnout of fast horses on the lake. Several from Meriden are expected here.

Mrs. A. B. Pixley received a telegram Sunday evening announcing the critical illness of her sister, Miss Eva Ramsey, and started yesterday morning for her home in Great Barrington, Mass.

J. P. Stevenson is in Boston for a few days.

The matter of the settlement of the claims of H. F. Hall against the borough will come up this evening before the board of burgesses in executive session.

Bruce Parmelee, who has been connected with the Wallingford Wheel company for several years, has gone to work for the New Haven Wheel company.

The will of the late Archde Bristol, who died while on a visit here in 1887, which was probated in Canada at that time, is to be probated here on account of the suit regarding the settlement of the Willis Bristol estate in Cheshire.

Michael S. Kane and Miss Annie E. Daley will be married about the middle of February.

There was no session at the high school yesterday morning as the rooms were too cold to stay in, owing to the illness of Janitor Rundle. The afternoon session was a short one.

Mrs. David Bedford of Yalesville died on Sunday of heart disease, aged sixty-five years. The burial will be in Walnut Grove cemetery in Meriden this afternoon.

The skating on the lake is good, in some places the ice is as smooth as glass.

## PAPER BY D. GOFFE PHIPPS.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES OF SERVICE IN THE OLD NAVY.

Installation of Officers of Captain Eliza Peck Garrison, No. 106, Regular Army and Navy—Speeches by Past Commander W. S. Wells and Others.

The installation of officers of Captain Eliza Peck Garrison No. 106, Regular Army and Navy union, was held at its room in the Insurance building last evening. There was a large audience present and all enjoyed a most delightful evening, the main interest being the paper by Captain D. Goffe Phipps on his reminiscences of the navy from 1839 to 1846.

The following were the officers installed by Past Commander W. S. Wells: Commander, Thomas H. Newbold; vice commander, John S. Skinner; adjutant, E. B. Harrington; officer of the day, J. F. Bradley; quartermaster, F. J. Flannagan; officer of the guard, John F. Lawlor; officer of the watch, Patrick Quinn; trustees, D. Goffe Phipps, William S. Wells and George E. Albee.

Commander Newbold in accepting this office in which he was installed made a few remarks on "The Purposes of Our Order and Who We Are." He told of the charter members who were proud to take the name of Captain Eliza Peck for the garrison. He said that the Regular Army and Navy union had its birthplace in Cincinnati in 1838 and had for its objects fraternal recognition, social enjoyment, desirable legislation and provision for the poor. Its membership is drawn from the standing army and navy. There are men from the old and new navy—men who have served under Hull and Farragut, in the Mexican and civil wars and more recently in the wars against the Indians in the west. There are 132 garrisons in the country, with a total membership of 15,000. They are on board every man-of-war and in many cities and towns. He thanked the garrison sincerely for conferring on him for the second time the honor of being commander.

Past Commander Wells then with a few appropriate remarks introduced Captain D. Goffe Phipps, whose paper on ships of war in the days before the introduction of steam was of the most intense interest. The first part of his paper was devoted to reminiscences of the early days of his service while his ship was lying at the Brooklyn navy yard. He said that he had a great ambition to be a naval hero. One day he was put in charge of Commodore Hull's barge to conduct him to the Fulton street ferry. He said that he did not believe that there was a man on board who felt quite as important as himself, and he thought that besides the deeds which he was to achieve the deeds of Nelson would fade away into insignificance. But before the barge reached the New York side it was struck by the ferryboat Nassau and sunk. The life of one man was lost. When Captain Phipps returned to the navy yard he was informed that he was under arrest, but was soon released through the intercession of Commodore Hull, who said that the young man in the charge of the barge was not all to blame for its being struck by the ferryboat.

He also gave some very interesting information about the title of commodore. There was no such rank recognized by the naval department of that time. Stuart, Hull, Decatur and all that group of naval heroes were simply captains and were so addressed by the naval department. Where a captain was in command of a squadron he was tacitly recognized as a commodore, but there was no such nominal rank.

He also said that among the naval heroes who were remembered by his youthful imagination was John Paul Jones. He was to be admired for his indomitable courage, despite his vanity and boastfulness.

He then gave a very graphic and vivid description of a naval battle, describing the clearing of the decks for action, the stowing away of spars and sails, placing the guns in position and preparing the ammunition, the preparation of the men themselves, the guns being bared to the wind, and then the